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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	RICKEY AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	15500
Center	ORN	Date	31/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures are architecture structures, which are carved out of rock. The structures started in India with Mauryan period, and later increased during Gupta, Satavahana and other period.

VARIOUS RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

1) Ajanta cave were associated with Buddhism. The cave were used as both chaitya and vihara i.e worship place and place of staying for monks.

2) Ellora cave were associated with Buddhism, Jainism and Shaivism. They also had chaitya, vihara and temples.

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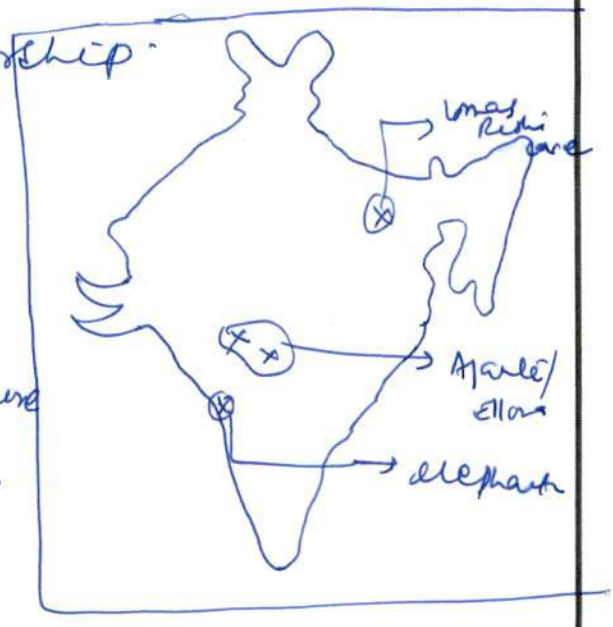
3) Bagh, Bhaja, Karle cave associated with Buddhism.

4) Lomas Rishi cave associated with Ajivika. Associated with places for stay and worship.



5) Caves during Pallavas and rock cut architecture mostly associated with Hinduism.

6) Elephanta have association with Hinduism as well as Jainism and Buddhism.

So, rock cut architecture, displayed association with various religion and activity. Their architectural legacy is appreciated in the form of many being UNESCO heritage sites.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Congress formed Government in 8 provinces after the election in 1937 based on 1935 Act provision. They excited for 28 months till ~~desolution~~ resignation during World war.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

1) The made numerous progressive laws for the welfare of Indian masses.

2) Some of the exploitative laws were withdrawn

3) The Acts like Trade dispute, Public safety Act was ~~under~~ dealt with

4) The administration was largely clean with responsive for ~~foreign~~ people

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5) quality of service delivery was improved

6) less force was used.

EMERGENCE OF WEAKNESS AMONGST CONGRESS

1) There existed division among congress. Few wanted to form government, others don't.

2) Many became 'addicted' to power and ~~wat~~ wanted to hold onto power.

3) The cause of national freedom was also sidetracked.

4) There was conflict ~~in relation of~~ among various leaders.

5) Few leaders used force against own public.

So, there were these weakness emerging. So, Gandhiji immediately didn't launch a struggle during world war II, but took time to address weakness before starting a movement.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay freedom fighter from Bengal, was a dynamic women, would immensely contributed towards nation building, both pre and post independence.

PRE INDEPENDENCE CONTRIBUTION

1) She took part in various freedom movement like quit India during the national struggle.

2) She ~~popu~~ was active in eastern part of India, particularly Bengal

3) She adopted Gandhian movement and popularised the same.

4) She formed local organisation for the same.

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POST INDEPENDENCE

1) She contributed even after independence.

2) She was instrumental in carrying out social works for development of women, health, education etc.

3) She was part of Government ~~activities~~ as well.

4) She took up many Governmental activities.

So, her contribution had been immense, in various spheres and at various times. She continues to inspire women and Indian at large with her seminal work

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon had the ambition of winning over the entire Europe. With this in ~~his~~ mind, he started Continental Blockade Policy.

THE POLICY

He wanted to choke the economic activities between Britain & European countries. So, he blocked all the trade activities with the continental countries & Britain

LIMITATION

The inherent limitation of this policy was that, it had huge cost for France. France diand't had the capacity to act as alternative after the continental ~~mar~~ blockade.

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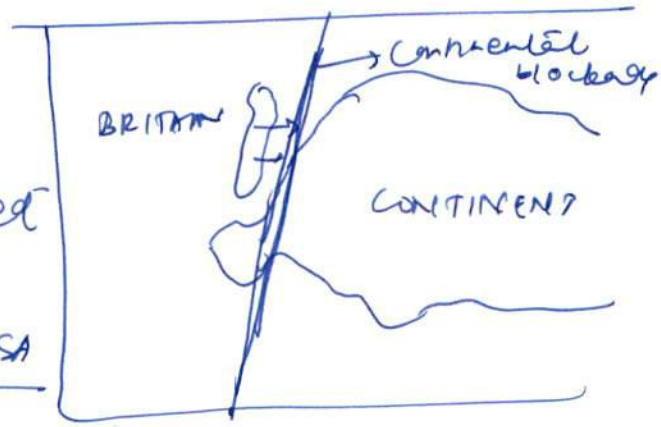
ITS FAILURE

- As France could not act as an economic replacement in europe. The economic activities in other countries in continent got hugely impacted



- Moreover USA got benefitted in the whole processes.

So, the aim of policy to choke the economic activities failed, and it rather impacted in our activity. This later on proved to be one of the reason for downfall of Napoleon.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is a social institution, which typically involves procreation, sexual reproduction, child rearing, cohabitation of ~~parent~~ partners.

CHANGES

1) From arranged marriage to love marriage.
2) Rituals in marriage have decreased
3) Divorce rate in marriage have increased
4) choice of partner have increased, outside traditional ~~rules~~ rules.
5) Instances of inter caste marriage exists.
6) Age of marriage have increased
7) Single parent frequency increased

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8) Dowry have decreased (as CRB data)

9) Nuclear family after marriage.

CONTINUITY

1) Still intercaste, interreligion marriage is less. (~~that Po~~

2) Marriage institution still almost universal.

3) Dowry cases exist still

4) Age of girl less than boy in marriage

5) Power distance in marriage between male and female.

6) Marriage still remains a familial alliance.

So, here exist both element of change as well as continuity. The core institution have remained, its structure, function have witnessed change.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

In India, 8% of the population (10 crore) belong to the age group above 65 years. In the process of ageing, individual undergoes various disabilities:

1) FINANCIAL DISABILITY
According to Agewell foundation, 65% of aged are financially dependent.

2) PHYSICAL
They go through various ailments, health and physical disorders.

3) EMOTIONAL
They are often neglected and do not find emotional support.

4) SOCIAL
do not have social support or social connectedness support.

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5) POLITICAL
often donot have political voices.

6) they are suspected to violence.

INITIATIVE TAKEN

1) National old age pension scheme
2) Atal Pension yojana
3) Vayoshree yojana (for physical aid)
4) Tax benefits
5) Discounts in railway tickets.
6) Health scheme.
7) National social assistance programme

there exists issue of targetting, lack of facilitation, accessibility to overall service. ~~more~~ So, there exists need for holistic, comprehensive strategy to address the disability in an integrated manner.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribals are cultural group with their unique language, identity and geographic region.

LITERACY RATE

- It is around 60%

REASONS

1) SOCIAL - ECONOMIC
- There is cultural issue, where parent prohibit education, due to poverty

2) Due to lack of resources, infrastructure in tribal region

3) Lack of local curriculum to inspire tribal

4) Often studies not in their local language.

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5) School activities not aligned to their cultural festivals

6) School often act as site of discrimination

eg:- In Chasipur village, tribal students made to sit in floor (Human Rights watch)

7) Lack of awareness.

INITIATIVE TAKEN

1) Eklavya model school.
2) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
3) Reservation for scheduled Tribes
4) ~~Sch~~ Rajiv Gandhi scholarship.
5) Mission Vikas, Mission Vidya
6) Mission Roshni (tribal women).

There exist need to ~~be~~ design tribal local curriculum in local language, and use local teachers, This can help in increasing the literacy of tribal.

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

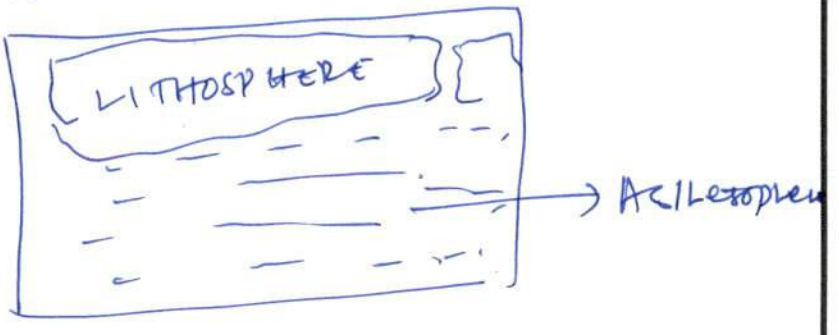
Continental Drift Theory is modern theory which explains the configuration of the continent, along with its changing dynamics.

THEORY AND CHANGING CONFIGURATION

1) According to it, the surface of Earth is divided into various plates

Continental Oceanic

2) The plates floats over the Asthenosphere which is semifluid layer below lithosphere



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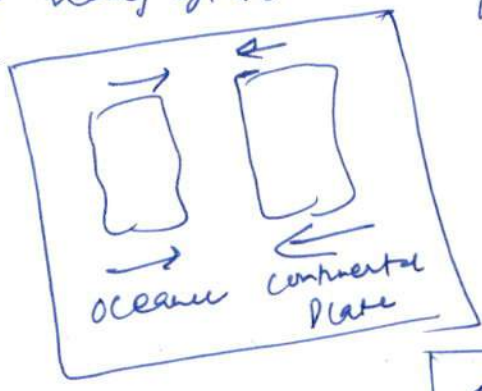
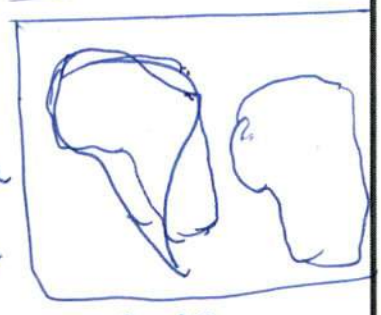
3) various plates moves towards or away from each other, due to various endogenic forces.

3) When oceanic and continental plate collide, it may give rise of mountains.



EVIDENCES



1) matching of coastline of South America and Africa

2) Similar fossils across the continents separated by ocean.

3) similar tillite present across continent.

4) Rocks similarity present

All these evidence support the theory. The theory is instrumental in explaining various geomorphic event.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Landforms are varieties of configuration and features on the surface of the earth.
It can be plateau, mountain, etc.

Landforms are result of variety of internal and external forces.

INTERNAL FORCES
- like radioactivity, kinetic forces of internal movement, tectonic

EXTERNAL FORCES
- external forces like denudation, mass movement, weathering, due to various agents.

VARIOUS LANDFORMS

1) The variety of landforms are formed

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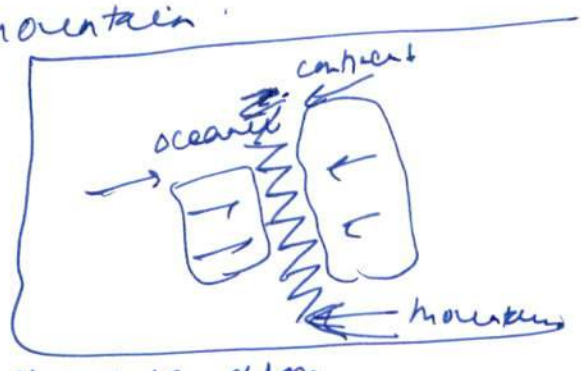
as an result of internal and external forces.

2) Internal forces, lead to rise in the ~~of~~ landform, whereas, external forces leads to decrease in the height of landform.

Example

- during mountain formation, the internal forces, after collision of oceanic and continental plates leads to rise in mountain.



- External forces like denudation due to erosion, wind, weathering decreasing the height of landform

So, a isostacy i.e balance is attempted to be maintained by both the internal and external forces together.

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate is the decrease in atmospheric temperature with height ~~with~~ lapse rate is the rate of decrease of it.

With increase in height, the atmospheric pressure decreases. With decrease in atmospheric pressure, the air mass expands, leading to its cooling. So, with increase in height, atmospheric pressure decreases.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY

Atmospheric stability depends on various factors. Lapse rate defines how quickly or slowly there is

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change in temperature with height.

~~If lapse rate is very high,~~

If temperature changes very quickly, ~~it reflec~~ with height, it reflects that there exist lack of atmospheric stability.

Similarly, if temperature changes very slowly with height, it reflects that there exist stable atmospheric conditions.

So, to understand atmospheric stability of a region, lapse rate can be an important indicator.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The colonial government rule of over 200 years, along with the political, economic and social influences, also influenced Indian architecture; by bringing in components of western architectural forms.

EXAMPLES

1) The Gothic-saracenic architecture harmoniously blended with Indian architecture to bring about Indo-Gothic-saracenic forms.

2) Central Terminal (Maharashtra)
- Victoria memorial (Kolkata)
- Churches in (Goa)

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CONTRIBUTIONS

1) European brought about new ideas and architectural forms like Gothic and Saracenic forms in Indian architecture.

2) Churches, museum, various Governor houses displayed the blending of architectural forms.

3) It brought scientific construction of architecture into more prominence.

4) Post modernism was also visible in some of their architecture

5) Western influenced motifs, artforms also incorporated those architectural forms.

6) Portuguese, Britain, Dutch all had influence.

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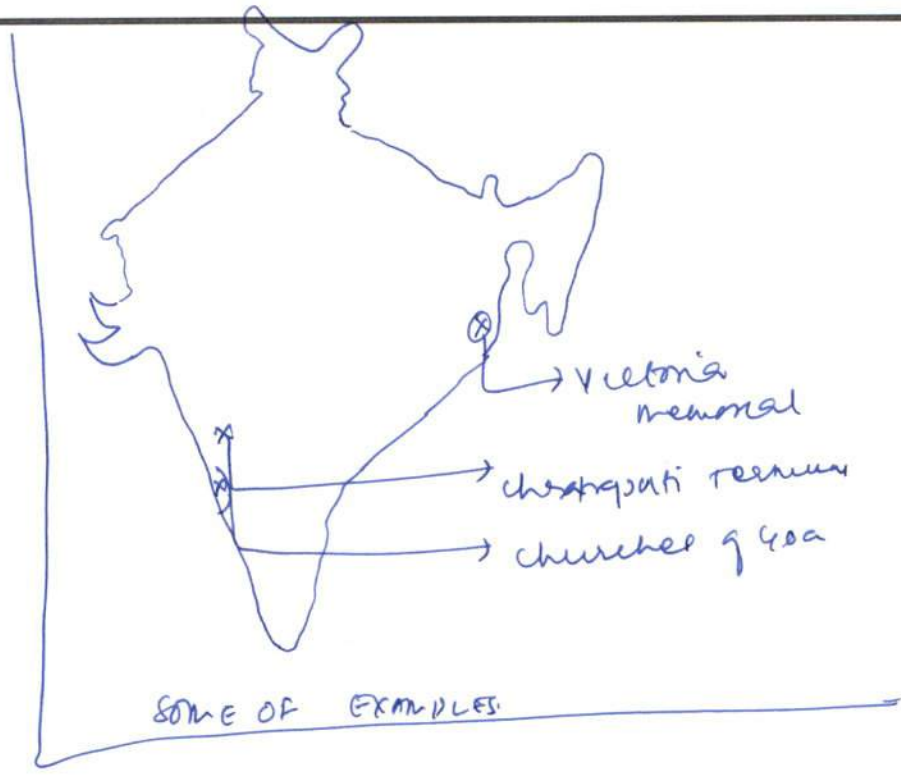

The architectural blending during the time, is reflected even today with some of those ~~dep~~ depicted as UNESCO heritage site. The blending of archite-cture tradition was manifestation of syncretic tradition of India.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The nineteeth century also called as period of Indian renaissance, witnessed various socio-religious reforms movements against the socio-cultural regressive and traditional practices of the society.

In this context, the period also witnessed struggle against backward elements of traditional culture.

STRUGGLE WITNESSED

1) SATI - To fight against practice of Sati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy witnessed struggle against regressive elements of society, who ~~pract~~ propagated Sati

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2) WIDOW REMMARRIGE - Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar had to witness fight in society, in his cause to promote widow remarriage.

3) CHILD MARRIAGE -
Likes of B.M Malabari took up the struggle to ensure that practise of child marriage is checked.

4) CHILD LABOUR:-
people like Lokhande worked to ensure that child labour can be checked, and workers dignity be ensured.

5) CASTEISM:-
various reformers worked to ensure that casteist practice and unTouchability can be checked.

6) TRIBAL DISCRIMINATION:-
various tribal movement like

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Bhil, Rampa was to ensure dignity of tribals.

7) Temple entry movement was also witnessed.

8) Religious reform movement among Sikhs (Renunai), Muslim (Ahmadiya) also started.

So, period witnessed churning in period, to setup tone for socio-religious reforms. Those reform led to regeneration of society, which was instrumental in freedom struggle.

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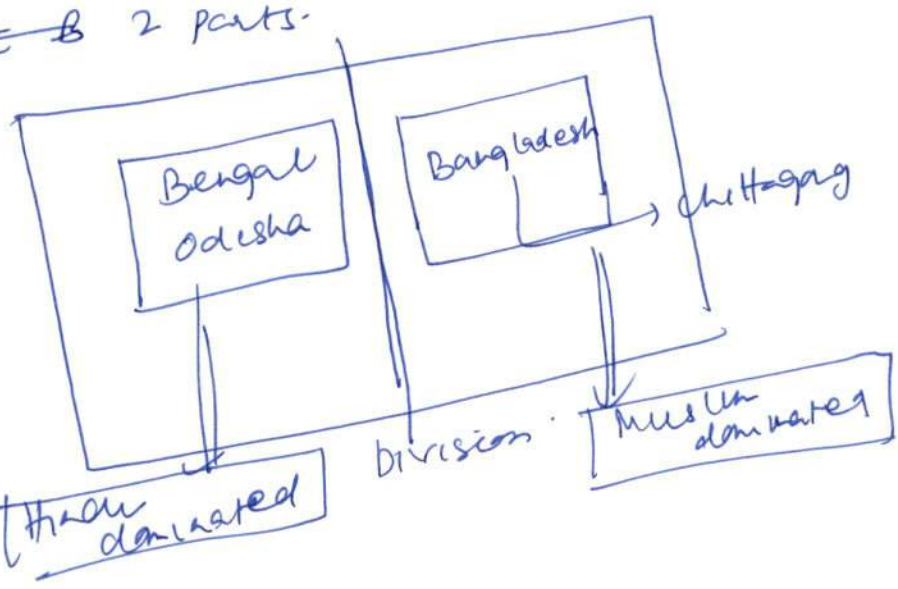
13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bengal was one of the biggest province during the British time. It compromised of - ~~West~~ West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Bangladesh of contemporary period. It was divided in 1905 into ~~east B~~ 2 parts.



REASONS

1) It was claimed that, division was done for administration purpose, as single Bengal was huge for administration.

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2) actual reason was to break the Hindu Muslim unity, by dividing eastern part (Hindu majority) and western (Muslim)

3) Bengal was hub of nationalism. To check rise of nationalism, and divide and rule

Swadeshi movement was launched as a response to partition of Bengal.

SUCCESSES

1) Many people, masses like women, student participated in movement.

2) It spread to various parts of the country.

3) Swadeshi was successful. With starting of various Technical institute, college, school, industry etc.

4) People boycotted British goods like Bangles

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5) awareness of masses increased.

LIMITATIONS

1) The movement got divided after Surat split.

2) The swadeshi alternative to boycott was not strong.

3) Lack of consensus among leaders

4) could not spread beyond cities like Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras

5) Peasants not actively involved.

Despite the limitation, its ultimate success was annullment of partition in 1912. Moreover, the movement inspired masses, which was later channelised by Gandhi, to help in realising India's freedom.

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the post independence India, with the initial consolidation of 565 various units in Indian union, the reorganisation of Indian states, emerged an important issue.

THE PROCESS AND FACTORS

1) Initially there was demand for linguistic reorganisation of states. S.K Dhar, JVP committee rejected it. However after P. Srimalu incident and creation of Andhra, demand gained momentum again.

2) Fazal Ali commission, broadly accepted language and culture as criteria.

3) Post this 14 states and 6 UT were created.

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4) Gradually, there were further reorganisation, like:

Maharashtra → Gujarat + Maharashtra
(broke into Gujarati speaking Gujarat, and Marathi speaking Maharashtra)

3) FACTORS

1) Language and culture played important role in reorganisation of states.

2) Foreign ~~territory~~ occupation of Dadra, Daman, Goa, also were important factors.
Goa initially was UT, later became state.

3) Security consideration was also a factor, for reorganisation, especially in North east.
Initially they were UT, later converted into state.

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4) Tribal distinctiveness played role in reorganisation of Assam into numerous north-east state

5) DEVELOPMENT - developmental deficit became reason for division of Jharkhand from Bihar.

6) LARGE SIZE - became ground for division of UP and Uttarakhand.

So, various cultural, political economic reasons, shaped the reorganisation of state. Recently, with Jammu and Kashmir reorganisation Act, a new chapter was added to state reorganisation.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Treaty of vereailles was signed in the aftermath of World war I, between allied and axis powers, to end war and bring peace.

It was meant to be a peace agreement, based on reconciliation. However, its terms were seen as unjust by Germany.

[PROVISIONS]

1) The war guilt clause was placed on Germany.

2) Germany had to pay 6600 million pound as war indemnity.

3) Its coal rich resource areas were taken away (Rhineland, Saar)

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4) Its army was substantially decreased.

5) Its territory in Africa and Baltic were placed with league of nation.

DICTATED PEACE

1) The 14 points of woodrow wilson were not followed during Treaty.

2) The war guilt clause was seen as unjust

3) The war cost was huge for Germany.

4) The reduced size of force was not even sufficient for Germany to maintain internal security.

TRIGGERED SECOND WORLD WAR

1) The huge economic cost, and loss

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of resource area, along with Great depression of 1929, made it impossible for Germany to pay reparation.

2) The economic crisis led to the rise of aggressive nationalism in the form of Hitler, Mussolini.

3) Guilt clause, lowering of army hurted German pride. Hitler was able to use this to create aggressive nationalism.

So, it can be said that the harsh terms of treaty of versailles, created fertile ground for rise of leader like Hitler, who used the conditions well, to mobilise masses, and triggering World war II.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic violence against women is witnessed in various forms like physical, mental, emotional, sexual, psychological. According to UN studies 50% of women witness domestic violence of one form or the other.

LEGAL MEASURE

To address the issue, there are laws

1) Domestic violence Act
- ↳ which makes domestic violence a punishable offence.
- ↳ There are helpline, nodal officer for the same..

LEGAL MEASURE INSUFFICIENT

Despite law, the violence against

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

women remains unabated.

Reasons

1) Lack of awareness
2) Lack of effective implementation of law.
3) Lack of nodal officers
4) Lack of reporting.

SOCIAL INTERVENTION

there exists a need for social intervention, as the problem has social origin of deep engrained patriarchy, which gets reflected and expressed through domestic violence

STEPS REQUIRED

1) awareness in society about legal provision and rights of women.

2) social sensitisation, to sensitise people again domestic violence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Teaching children values of ~~the~~ non-violence, family cooperation, respect for women.

4) Empowering girl child, women, through education, economic opportunities.

5) Gender sensitisation in school, workplace

6) Role model be promoted in society

All these measures, and steps like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Stand up India, MUDRA yojana, can help in addressing the patriarchy ~~and~~ dominance and violence, which are expressed through domestic violence such social along with legal measures can address the issue holistically.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is a young country, with 65% of its population below 35 years of age. This is phasing demographic dividend.

The demographic transition phase of India, with large youth population has multipronged implications:

IMPLICATIONS

India has large working people and youth, which if skilled can provide opportunity for the society.

1) SOCIAL IMPLICATION

The youth if educated can transform society by bringing new ideas, values, against casteism, communalism etc.

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2) ECONOMIC IMPLICATION

- the youth, if educated and skilled can take part in productive economy, and help in transforming the economy.
- Youth becoming entrepreneur, job creators

3) POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

- the aware youth, can take part in meaningful democracy, and lead to substantive democracy.

NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS

If the large youth are not trained, educated or provided jobs, they can become demographic dividends

1) lead to social tensions, riot and conflict

2) Burden on economy can increase.

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3) protest by youth like Jat protest, pandar protest would rise.

4) Radicalisation of youth can be a possibility.

5) Inequality in society may rise.

So, there exists "window of opportunity" with this demographic transition. If through mission like Skill India, Make in India, Startup India, the energy can be tapped, it may lead to transition of India into progressive society and economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development is the management of catchment area of river holistically. It includes development of all the components of water in an integrated manner, viewing them as one unit.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) It views watershed or catchment area as one unit. So, holistic planning is facilitated.

2) It helps in conserving all the sources of water. Thus optimal utilization is done through this.

eg: Ralegaon Siddhi

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3) It takes into account the local needs and requirement. So, need based approach is taken.

4) It is more organic method of water conservation; involving all stakeholders.

INITIATIVES

Integrated watershed development programme was initiated for the same (Neeralkal Abhiyaan)

Reasons for limited success

1) Local level plans were not made.

2) Active community involvement was not there

3) adequate fund in infrastructure building not diverted.

4) Traditional systems were not incorporated in watershed management.

5) lack of coordination between various government.

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6) lack of training and skill of people involved

7) Technological intervention were limited

MEASURES

1) local level plans should be made

2) community should be trained and actively involved for the same.

3) mapping should be done.

4) Traditional system should be incorporated with modern technology

5) coordination with Gram Sabha, State and central Government.

All these measures, would help in realizing the potential of watershed management. It would help in success of 'Jal Shakti' Abhiyan and make it a Jan Andolan.

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Industries depend upon variety of factors like land, labour, capital, energy. Raw material is one of the important component, in deciding the location of industries.

RELATIONSHIP

1) weight losing raw material

If a raw material loses weight, industry is generally located near the site of raw material, to save the transport cost

EXAMPLE → sugar industry located near the sugarcane growing areas.

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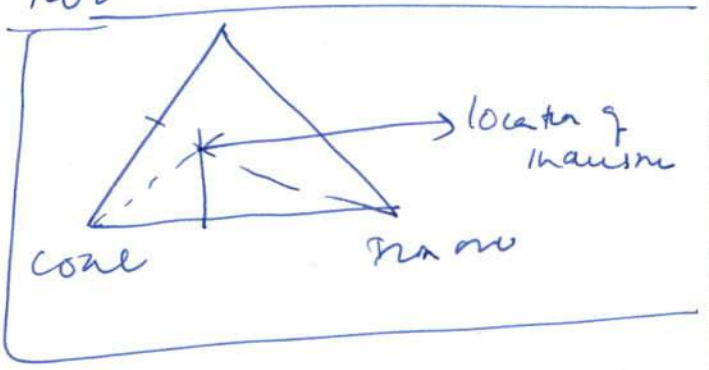
2) Weight gaining raw material

If the raw material does not lose weight, rather its weight increases, the industry is located near the market or away from site of raw material.

3) Multiple raw material

Like coal and iron ore in pig iron in steel industry. The industry would be located at closest distance between the two.



GLOBALISATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

1) With technological advancement, location of raw material may not be important factor.

for example, scrap iron can be

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used to produce iron and steel. So market becomes important factor rather than raw material location

2) Alternate of raw material can be provided, with technological advancement

3) Similarly with globalisation, the supply chain have become global. Industry target global market. Free Trade agreement, custom duty influences location of industry.

So, industry may not be located near raw material site

[example] – India imports crude oil from Saudi, with refinery in India.

4) Advance technology, country may not want to transfer, to other country, having raw material.

So, there has been changes with globalisation and technological advancement. Free trade agreement, MoU, duty, market have become more crucial

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20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Heat budget is the balance of incoming and outgoing solar radiation thereby maintaining the temperature of surface of Earth.

NATURAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT

The incoming solar radiation are short wave (high frequency) in nature. The Earth's atmosphere doesn't trap short wave incoming radiation.

However, after reflection from Earth's surface, the radiation becomes long wave. The greenhouse gases like CO_2, H_2O, NO_x traps outgoing solar radiation.

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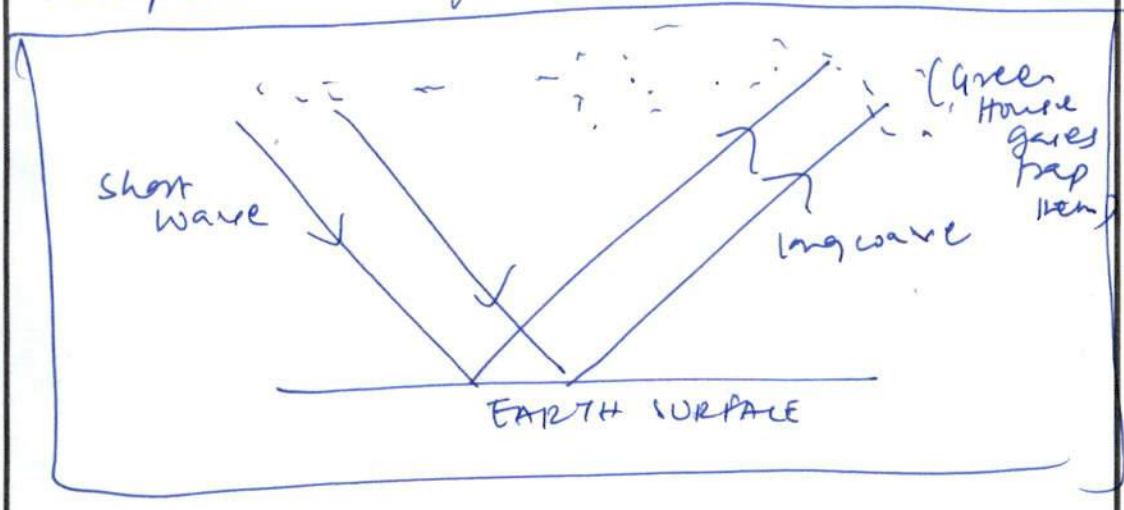
This helps in maintaining the temperature of surface of Earth



RISING CONCENTRATION OF GHG

With more CO_2, NOx, through automobile, industry, pollution etc. GHG concentration is increasing. Implications are:

1) They would trap the outgoing radiation more. So, the temperature of atmosphere would continuously increase more.

2) It would lead to global warming

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3) Polar ice-glaciers would melt, leading to submergence of Island, coastal regions

4) Heat budget would be disturbed, ~~with~~

Incoming radiation > outgoing radiation

⇓

Temperature rise.

So, there exist need to lower green house gases. UNFCCC and India's INDC have committment to do that. There exist need for global collaboration to address the issue, and ensure sustainable development for all.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog ~~was~~ is a government think tank, created in 2015 after the abolition of Planning commission.

[STRUCTURE]

1) NITI Aayog has Governing council with Prime minister, few cabinet ministers, and chief minister and Governor of UT.

2) There exist CEO who is administrative head

3) There exist regional council of NITI Aayog.

[FUNCTIONS]

1) To act as think tank for Government.

2) To facilitate bottom up Planning process.

3) To promote cooperative and competitive federalism.

4) Innovation ecosystem creation

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4) To undertake research for evidence based policy making

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

1) With need to ensure cooperation from various state, NITI Aayog acts as a platform to engage with various stakeholders. So, relevance remains

2) In emerging economic landscape, research and objective policy need. So, NITI can serve purpose

3) Participatory process with bottom-up approach necessary.

However, there has been issue of lack of effective powers of NITI. There needs to be relook, to ensure that NITI emerges as effective body for contemporary planning

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast track court are special court, which are designated to solve certain specific cases in time bound manner.

example [POCSO court
Fast track court for Pollution

BENEFIT

1) They lower the burden on Judiciary by transferring cases to fast track court

2) They increases proactiveness in specific cases.

3) Time bound Justice is assured.

ISSUE

1) However, pendancy of cases in the judiciary could not be addressed effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) As number of judges infrastructure have not increased with increase in fast track court

3) Many cases, after reversal and appeal come back to judiciary

4) Multiplicity of fast track court have fragmented and layered the process leading to more delays

WAY FORWARD

There exist need for bringing out standard framework for such courts and streamlining the structure. Along with it, judicial reforms like increasing appointment, use of technology can address the issue.

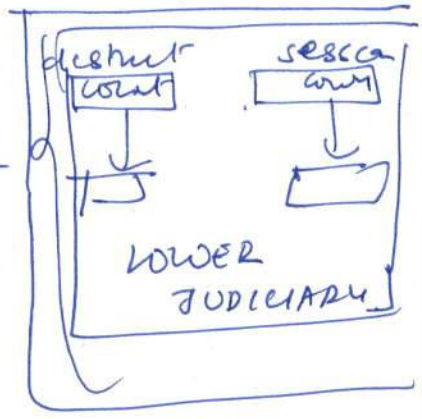
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower Judiciary is the closest institution for access of Justice for public. It comprises of District/session courts and below courts

CHALLENGES



1) around 3 crore cases are pending.

2) Issues of corruption in lower Judiciary

3) Low cases clearance rate (especially state like UP, Bihar).

4) vacancy of Judges.

5) Inadequate infrastructure in lower Judiciary

6) Sensitivity issue of Judges also appeals.

7) Public prosecutor access is less

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MEASURES

1) Number of Judges be increased

2) Use of technology to club similar cases together (e-court)

3) Live streaming of cases can be experimentally practised

4) Lok Adalat can be used to decrease pressure on Judiciary.

5) Training of Judges be increased.

6) National Judicial service can be created to standardise and bring more talent in lower Judiciary

All these structural, institutional and technological measures can help in improving productivity, thereby quality of Judicial system.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny are measures to check the efficacy and effectiveness of law, once there are implemented.

Current Process

There exist measures like law commission to periodically review laws, and adhoc measures for post legislative scrutiny.

However, there donot exist formalise process.

NEED FOR FORMALISE PROCESS

1) Formal process of post legislative scrutiny would help in regular evaluation of law. They would ~~help~~ help in making legislative process dynamic.

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2) The errors/flaws of laws can be easily corrected.

3) More robust, effective laws would be brought

4) The impact of faulty law would be minimum

5) Parliamentary functioning would become more democratic

6) laws would reflect socio-economic changes.

WAY FORWARD

There can be institutions setup within or outside ambit of parliament, with specific mandate and guideline to formalise the process. It could help in making democracy more dynamic and responsive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence is a system of machine, primarily based on data & machine learning, which has its own decision making ability and intelligence

for effective of e-governance in India, AI can have potential.

POTENTIAL

1) ~~AI~~ e-governance generates lot of data. AI can be used to find patterns, to improve e-governance.

2) AI can be used a automated chatbot for responsive replies to people for query.

3) To educated and skill people AI can be used.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) AI can be used to map resources, deficiency and bring directed policy for e-governance.

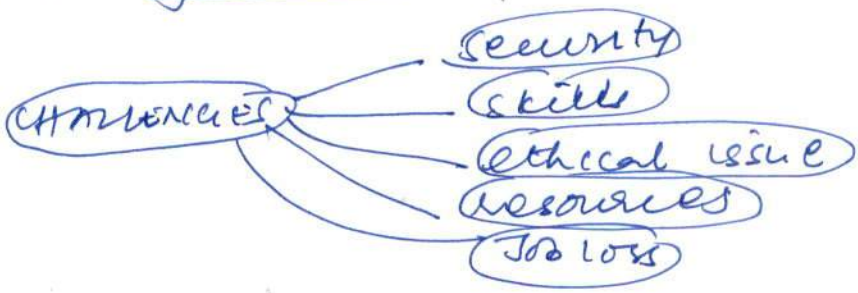
5) AI can be used to check online fraud, corruption leakage as well as check tax evasion

example:- Project Insight

6) It can be used to improve online education and learning.

example: MOOC through AI.

7) filling online forms through AI.



There needs to be a policy and a framework to ensure that AI is used optimally, judiciously, ethically for enhancing e-governance and public service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal is process of hearing public problem and complaints to be able to address them.

Various reforms done

1) citizen charter - has report of public grievance redressal officer, to hear issue.

2) Various online platform ~~and~~ has been established, where public can write their grievance directly.

3) e-governance have been used for the same
example: online FIR

4) Jan sunwai, public hearing at various level.

5) ~~Gram~~ Gram sabha, social audit for the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

They create institutions and process to ensure public grievance redressal. However, their effective have been limited, as:

1) Lack of awareness of public
2) Lack of timely response
3) No legal backing, for most of the reform.
4) Lack adequate officers to hear grievance.
5) Lack of capacity of organisation to redress grievance.
6) No cohensive policy for the same.

WAY FORWARD

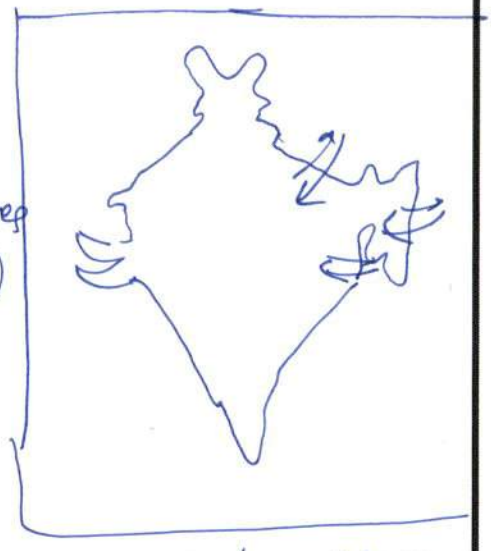
There exist need for bringing out cohesive policy for the same. Public service law needs to be passed, which imposes fine on officers. Along with it awareness, capacity building would help in ushering effective public grievance redressal system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of women and children has been third most organised crime in India, with more than 200000 people trafficked every year.



FACTORS

1) Porous border - facilitates trafficking. (eg: Nepal)

2) Poverty - creates supply for of it.

3) Lack of effective measures to address transboundary trafficking

4) Collusion of politicians, border forces with traffickers.

5) Ambiguous law regarding Prostitution

6) Demand for them, is high in region

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TAKEN

1) Fencing of border, and effective border management undertaken

enclaves exchange

use of technology in border

Integrated check post

2) collaboration with forces across the border.

3) ~~NGO~~ BSF have been engaging NGO near the border to address this.

4) Project UJJWALA to rehab ~~set~~ them

5) anti poverty measures like MGNREGA

6) Recently, Trafficking Bill was brought, which created institutions at various level and enhanced punishment for trafficking

There exist need for integrated legal, technological, economical, social, security approach to address the issue holistically.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector Borne Diseases are the ones which are spread with the help of an agent i.e vector like mosquito.

In India VBD like malaria, dengue have been rising. They have reached epidemic proportions.

FACTORS

1) Lack of hygiene and effective sanitation measures.

2) Congestation of slums, living area facilitates its spread.

3) Lack of awareness.

4) Unhealthy eating, living practices

5) Presence of large number of forest, livestock facilitates VBD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Lack of timely response for VBD
7) Incomplete immunisation of the population.

MEASURE NEEDED

1) Complete sanitation cover
2) cleanliness drive across the country.
3) Increasing immunisation of the population
4) Timely response for the same.
5) Increasing capacity of community health workers.
6) education and awareness of people.
7) Guidelines be drafted for the same.

Measures like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Mission Indradhanush are step in the direction. There exist need for coordinated approach to address the menace of VBD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia are two of major countries in the Indian Ocean region.

However, there has been era of neglect, with minimal engagement between the countries, ~~and~~

However, in recent time, there has been changes in regional strategic realities, as:

CHANGES

1) Rising China and threat in the region, as rise of china has not been peaceful.

2) conflict in the South China sea

3) India's increasing focus in South east Asia and Indian Ocean region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Ensuring freedom of navigation in the Indian ocean region
5) China's OBOR Project

Considering the converging interest of India and Indonesia, there has been increasing coordination between the two:-

1) the visit and meeting between the leaders have increased.

2) Indonesia have provided access of its port (~~Agatog~~ (Sabang Port) to India, which would see of economic and strategic cooperation

3) Joint military exercises are done.

There exist need for more deeper integration of relationship with economic, people to people contact etc, ~~has~~ in response to convergence of interest in changing geopolitical reality.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

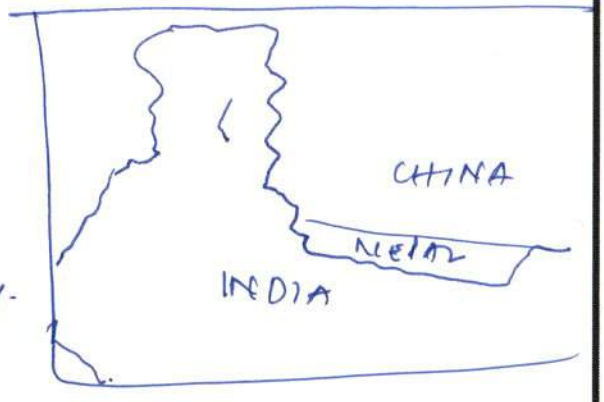
संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Nepal have historical, geographical, cultural relationship since ancient time.

However, there have been grievances and issues causing concern in the relationship

CONCERN

1) Border dispute
with open border between the country.



2) Water Dispute
of various hydrological project like Kali, Pancheswar project.

3) CHINA FACTOR
Increasing china presence, and Nepal Government using 'China card'.

4) Friendship Treaty
Nepal wants review of treaty, as they argue it compromises sovereignity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Nepal abuses India of "big brotherly attitude"
example: madhesi ~~th~~ blockade

6) ~~Sh~~ Trade deficit issue

7) fake currency, organise crime from across the border.

ATTEMPT TO RESET

1) PM of India have visited Nepal to reset ties.

2) Nepalese PM have visited India for high level dialogue.

3) Visits by foreign ministers taken place.

~~(4)~~ Despite these the issue continues to hold.

There ~~need~~ exist need for sectoral discussion of issues like water, energy, ~~to~~ ~~address~~ border management.

This could help in addressing the issue, and strengthening Indo-Nepal relationships

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups are collective organisation, which work for the collective interest of its members. However, there are differences:

DIFFERENCES

1) Pressure groups influences government decisions and policy making, in favour of its members, more actively than interest group.

2) Pressure group are more politically organised than interest group.

3) the organisational structure of pressure group are more streamlined than interest group.

4) Pressure group gives shape to the collective interest of interest group.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Example of Pressure group — FICCI, ASSOCHAM; Mazdoor Kisan sangh

~~Express~~

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT AND POLICY

Pressure group influence government decisions and policies, by following ways:

i) By consultative process
↳ example ASSOCHAM, FICCI, during Pre-budget consultation process influences economic policies

ii) By Public protest
↳ example India against corruption by Jan Andolan influenced Government to bring Lokpal bill.

iii) By Blockade/Strike
↳ during Jat reservation protest by blocking National highway, influenced Government to give reservation to Jat

iv) By hunger strike
↳ example Irom Sharmila (Manipur - AFSPA)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

v) By petition, democratic engagement

Various measures are used by pressure groups. However at times violence, collusion and unfair means are also used. There exist need for more transparent and healthy engagement with pressure group, for upholding interest of members, and functioning of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to local self government in India. It laid foundation for strong grassroot level democracy in India.

ISSUES

1) Lack of fund and financial autonomy.

2) 11th and 12th schedule functions not devolved adequately.

3) Lack of adequate number and skilling of functionaries

4) Women, SC, ST representatives not allowed to function properly. (Sarpanchpati)

5) Violence in elections (example: West Bengal Panchayat election).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Independence of State election commission is often questioned

7) Lack of timely elections.

8) SPV corrodes power of local body.

MEASURES

1) Funds ~~be~~ and financial autonomy be given.

2) Functions under 11th and 12th schedule be given, like in Kerala

3) Local body services be created for independence in functionary to deliver public goods and services.

4) Training of Panchayat members be regularly done to enhance capacity and skill.

5) social audit be institutionalised. (example - social audit law in Meghalaya).

6) Gram Sabha be made more proactive and participative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) State election commission be made independent.

8) Use of more technology in local body, to improve service delivery.

Measures like Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana, Gram level Development Programme, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan are step in the direction. Other measures are needed to ensure local body functions are true reflection of democratic decentralisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act 2005, is landmark law, to usher in era of transparency, open up government system, and increase information of public.

The recent amendment

The salary, tenure and service conditions would be decided by central government.

STATED REASONS FOR AMENDMENT

1) Previously, salaries were equated to salary of chief election commissioner. As election commission is constitutional and Information commission is statutory body, the linking of salaries was an aberration

2) the amendment would give flexibility to government,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IMPLICATIONS

1) By making salaries and service condition, dependent on central Government, it impacts the autonomy of commission.

2) Government can use this provision to influence authority and functioning of commission.

3) Also, without fixed tenure, there would be insecurity among Information commissioner.

⇓

This can be misused by Government to arbitrarily remove certain information commissioner.

4) The dependency on Government, would impact the public trust towards the organisation.

5) The credibility may be impacted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WAY FORWARD

So, there exist need for secure service condition, tenure, salary without influence of central government.

The autonomy and independence would ensure that vision of RTI Act to usher era of transparency and citizen's right is effectively realised.

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14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation is the process of reorganization of the size and boundaries of the constituency for elections.

PROCESS

i) Delimitation is done by the delimitation commission.

ii) The principle followed are that

proportion of seat in accordance to population in each state

size of the constituency in a state should be proportional to population

iii) Initially, it was done every 10 years. last time, it was done on 2001, based on census of 1971. (which fixed the seats of each state)

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DEBATES

1) USE OF CENSUS DATA

↳ certain state, want use of latest census data. states which have high population

↳ However, southern states, who have followed family planning measures well, want 1971 data to be used for deciding seats of each state.

2) SIZE OF CONSTITUENCY

↳ There is debate about size of constituency, and number of seats.

↳ Few argue that size of Parliamentary constituency have become large enough.

↳ Others argue that if size is decreased, number of MP would increase. This would make Parliamentary functioning difficult.

3) INTER STATE PARITY

↳ certain state have huge size other don't have.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- some demand that, there should be inter parity among states.
- others don't want parity among states.

4) FREQUENCY OF DELIMITATION

There also exists debate about frequency of delimitation to be held.

So, as per the tradition of healthy democracy, there exists many debate surrounding delimitation process. There needs to be healthy debate and discussion to address the debate. To evolve delimitation policy which is reflective of contemporary dynamics.

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15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHG are affinity based interest group, which work together an enterprise for collective interest of the members.

VEHICLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1) By facilitating economic activities, and enterprise, creates jobs, and leads to economic wellbeing of members.

2) address rural poverty, by productive activities.

3) addresses issue of distress rural migration.

UPLIFTMENT OF MARGINALISED

1) women are active beneficiary of SHG. They start enterprise for economic & social autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) SC/ST have been able to uplift their status using the "strength of collective" through SHG

EXAMPLES — Kudumbshree (Kerala)

CONSTRAINTS

1) Lack of training of members
2) Lack of access of credit.
3) ~~Low~~ Regional disparity of SHG. More in South India
4) SHG focus on unproductive activities.
5) Proliferation of SHG, without quality.
6) High default of credit, at places
7) Bank's reluctance to provide service
8) Lack of democracy with SHG.

WAYS TO ADDRESS

1) Training and skilling of members be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Credit access has to be increased
3) Consolidation of SHG together
4) Focus on SHG in backward areas (North east, Naxal affected areas)
5) Market access of SHG has to be increased.
6) Integration of SHG with global and national supply chain
7) Involving NGO, CSR with SHG.

Initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana, Bank Saathi, MUDRA, has seen taken. There exist need for consolidation of them, and SHG 2.0 to ensure that SHG can work as democratic institutions for rural empowerment and social justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission was flagship scheme to ensure India becomes open defecation free with toilet, and sets the path for clean India.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET

- SBA have built second number of toilet, with more than 10 crore toilets
- The toilet construction sets the path for ensuring India becomes ODF free.
- around 99.5% of household have toilets.
- ~~too~~

OTHER FACET

Though toilets have been built, there

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

exist need for new ~~the~~ components to ensure clean India:

1) Behavioural change
↳ there exist need to ensure that there is lasting behavioural change which continues.

2) SUSTAINABILITY OF TOILET
↳ after construction, those toilets remain functional is also an important facet.

3) Solid waste management
↳ There exists need to emphasise solid waste management, ~~particularly~~ in both rural and urban.

4) OPEN URINATION FREE
↳ After open defecation free, need to shift towards open urination free.

5) RIVER CLEANING
↳ clean of rivers to address

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water pollution, is a challenge to ensure clean India.

6) Cleaning water bodies
Is like lakes, ponds, reservoirs traditional bodies.

So, there exists need to broaden the scope and focus, with aspect like solid waste management, to ensure that vision of clean India is truly realised, after the success of Swachh Bharat India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

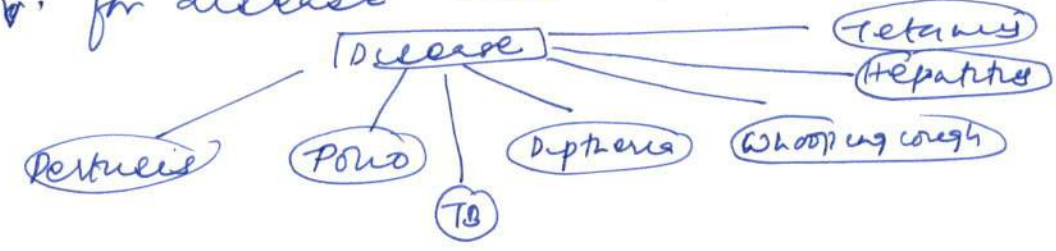
17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhush was flagship measure initiated by Government to ensure full immunization cover of its citizens.

SALIENT FEATURES

1) ~~Complete~~ Immunization of children ~~with~~ for disease like



2) Vaccination in selected district for disease like, Kala azar, Japanese encephalitis etc.

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CHALLENGES

i) Lack of resource personnel to reach out to every district.

ii) lack of adequate ~~va~~ amount of vaccines.

iii) Inadequate infrastructure and access to region (like left wing extremism)

iv) socio-cultural beliefs against vaccine in some parts.

v) Delays in procurement of vaccines

vi) Lack of awareness.

vii) Lack of mapping and adequate data

MEASURES

i) Mapping of areas, with disease profile be done.

ii) Procurement of vaccine needs to be digitalised and made swift

iii) More ~~doctors~~ Healthworker be inducted to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure fast immunization of population

iv) Involving local community to break socio cultural barrier

v) Information education communication (IEC) campaign to increase awareness.

vi) local panchayat, NGO be involved

vii) more fund be dedicated for the mission.

All these measures would ensure that mission Indradhanush implementation is streamlined. Effective implementation of it would lead to ushering in era of healthy and disease free India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India is witnessing changes in demographic structure, and moving towards path of becoming 5 trillion economy. In this context of economic and demographic changes, importance of skilling holds.

IMPORTANCE

1) With youth population (65% below 35 years) skilling is required to make them productive, and employable.

2) With changing economic situation, towards Industrial revolution 4.0, Artificial intelligence, skilling is required to ensure that there is no mismatch of demand and supply.

3) currently only 2.3% is skilled

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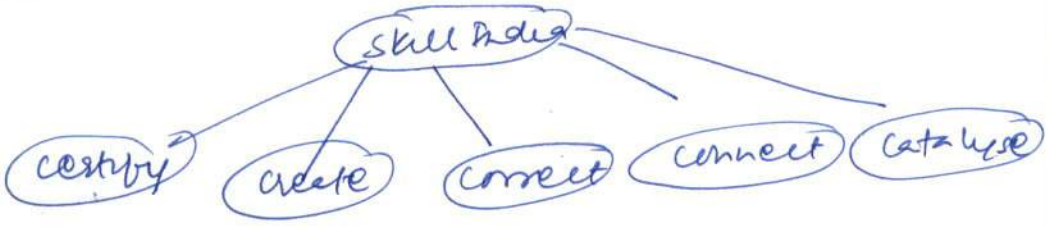
SKILL INDIA MISSION

Skill India mission was to train 400 million youth, and skill them by 2022.



Success of Skill India

1) It has been able to train 10.37 lakh people.
2) 37 % of them have been employed.
3) ~~Indus~~ Public and Private collaboration have been facilitated by SSC council.
4) Institutional framework like NSDC, SSC, have been established.
5) Industry led skill been created.

Issues

1) The target seems very distant
2) The quality of skill imparted have been poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) SSC council, criticised for corruption, malpractising (Shardha Prasad Committee)

4) Multiplicity of SSC without convergence.

5) Lack of employability of skilled Youth

6) Modern skills like artificial intelligence still not "imparted"

7) Social stereotype against skilling, vocation, still not broken.

[WAY FORWARD]

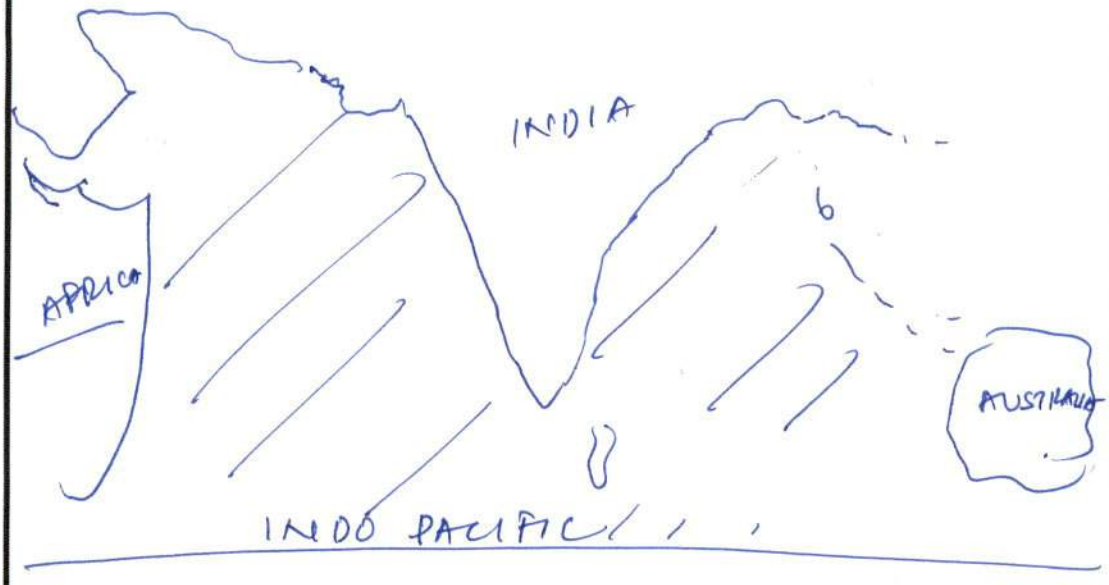
There exist need to review the mission. More industry relevant skill and connection with market is required. Need of convergence of scheme and institutions to streamline the ~~proc~~ mission. It would help in fulfilling the vision of skill India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, India created a dedicated Indo-pacific division in MEA, to dedicately focus ~~and~~, plan and engage with the region.



REASON

1) the growing economic importance of the region, with focus on Act East

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Policy, south east Asia, Indian Ocean

2) The region has numerous trade route, and India's majority of trade comes through that area.
⇓
(many strategic choke point like Strait of Malacca, Gulf of Hormuz)

3) The rise of China and 'string of pearl' policy of encircling India with naval bases across Indian ocean.

4) The resource rich Indo-pacific region.

5) Changing focus of USA, with 'Pivot to Asia' policy.

CHALLENGES

i) The rise of China, with its various engagement like OBOR project

ii) Lack of resource to engage with nations adequately.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Lack of diplomatic presence in various countries in the region (particularly Africa)

iv) Delays in Indian projects (like in Africa)

v) Capacity of Indian Navy to act as 'net security provider'.

vi) The instability in the neighbourhood (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar)

vii) Delay in RCEP negotiation.

Measures taken

- Agalega
- Sebang
- Chabahar

Duqm port

Project Sagar

Asia Africa Growth Corridor

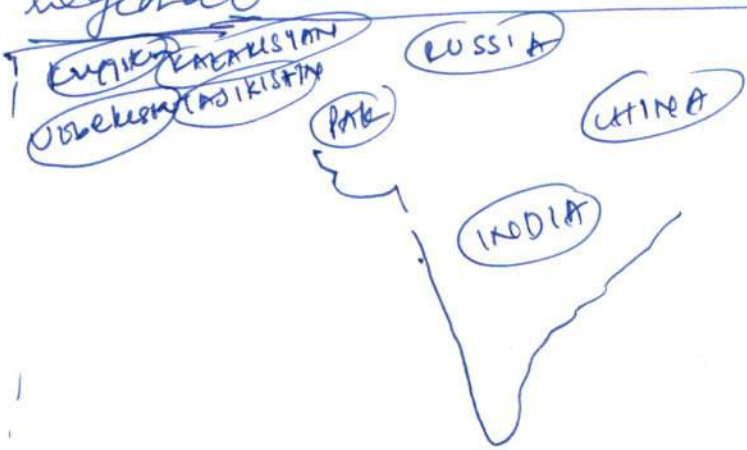
There exist need for more engagement with stakeholder countries, building capacity, to ensure that Indo-Pacific emerges as strong, stable, prosperous unit for Indian collaboration and engagement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a security, economic regional block in the central Asia.



To emerge as vibrant regional group, it needs to overcome bilateral issues -

ISSUES

1) The bilateral issue of India and Pakistan, should not create blockade in organisation

2) Similarly, issue between India and China, should not create deadlock.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GEOPOLITICAL CALCULATIONS

There exist difference of geopolitical calculations of its members

i) RUSSIA – want to maintain its hegemony in central Asian region, with emerging china

ii) CHINA – china's increasing economic interest with OBOR.

iii) INDIA – wants to balance it with increasing convergence with NATO ally and USA.
– And engaging ~~count~~ Eurasian countries

ROLE OF SCO FOR INDIA

1) ~~India~~ SCO can provide platform for India to engage with Eurasian countries

2) SCO can provide institutional support to elucidate joint project in the Eurasian region.

3) Energy security needs of India

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can be addressed, like
Kazakhstan → Uranium

4) It can create access of India, in the deadlock Eurasian region, with which India has not direct access.

5) Can provide market access for the same.

6) SCO through RATS, can ensure stability in the region, which would facilitate India's engagement with Eurasia.

So, SCO provides an effective platform to engage with Eurasian countries, to address security, economic interest of the country.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies are institutions involved in designating the credit functioning of economy of a country.

example :- CRISIL

SIGNIFICANCE

1) It highlights the state of economy of a country.

2) The rating is significant to increase investment in an economy. Investor, invest based on rating of economy.

3) The rating also compares various economies for the performance.

4) For confidence of market, it is important.

5) The rating also highlights the areas of improvement in the economy, for enhanced rating

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES

1) The integrity of rating has been questioned at time.

2) There exist lack of transparency in the parameters for rating.

3) ~~Co Investor~~ funding for these agencies, also raises issue of conflict of interest.

4) There been instances of corruption.

5) Lack of country specific approach.

There exists need for more transparency in the financing and methodology of these credit rating agencies.

With these, the CRA can act as effective and true indicator of economy and market sentiment.

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2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SEZ were special zones created to enhance the exports from the country. They were dedicated areas, created through SEZ Act, 2005.

ISSUES

1) There has been lack of policy consistency, related to SEZ.

example:- Minimum Alternate Tax, applicability on SEZ.

2) Free Trade agreement, nullified the special benefits of SEZ.

3) Delays in projects, infrastructure of SEZ.

4) Land for SEZ not been used fully.

5) Global economic slowdown hindered exports.

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6) lack of associated factor market reform like land, labour, capital.

7) Delay in clearances.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

1) Taxation policy be streamlined.

2) ease of doing business in SEZ be promoted.

3) clearances be swift for SEZ.

4) logistic cost be decreased

5) land acquisition be made easy

6) labour laws be codified.

steps like GST, ~~GST~~ IBC code, process of labour law codification has been started.

Along with it, measures of Baba Kalyani Committee be implemented for success of SEZ.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Start up are young entrepreneurs ventures, to address the economic and social challenges of the nation.
(younger than 7 years, less than 25 crores)

OPPORTUNITIES

1) Can create employment for the country. (currently high unemployment of 6%)

2) Can catalyse the economic growth.

3) Provide engagement avenues for young demography.

4) Provide unique solutions to emerging social, economic problem with new, innovative thinking.

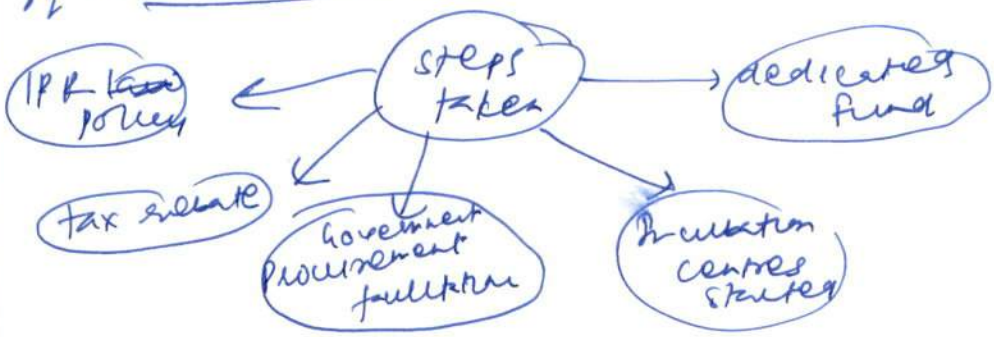
5) Increase competitiveness of economy.

6) Bring regional, inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) Lack of adequate financing
2) Lack of skills and education.
3) Lack of incubation centres.
4) Inadequate collaboration industry with academy
5) Lack of IPR protection and delays.
6) Inadequate support ecosystem, with red tapism.
7) High taxation and other regulation.
8) Risk averse culture.



There exist need for holistic approach with financing, policy, infrastructure and social support ecosystem, to leverage the opportunities of startup in India.

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4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular economy is a type of economy, which depends upon leasing, sharing, recycling, reusing of same product for multiple time usage.

PRINCIPLES

1) Multiple times usage of a product in an economy.

2) focus on recycling, sharing, reusing leasing of same.

3) less creation of new product and minimal resource requirements.

4) Requirement of innovation, to create quality product.

5) sustainability of economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[RELEVANCE FOR INDIA]

1) With rising population of India and ever increasing pressure on resource, the relevance increases.

2) India has 17% of global population but 2.5% of land. So circular economy can help in bridging this divide.

3) To ~~ens~~ address pollution, ~~the~~ and environmental sustainability.

[ISSUES]

1) Lack of quality product and innovation in production

2) Lack of adequate legal and policy framework.

So with necessary laws, and framework, India can leverage the potential of circular economy for economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

PMJDY was flagship scheme launched by Government of India to increase financial inclusion in the country:

Objectives

1) Increase financial sector penetration
2) Bring inclusiveness.
3) Mobilise rural savings.
4) Use financial network for service delivery
5) Financial literacy.

PERFORMANCE

1) The financial inclusion has increased from 53% to 95% of households having bank account.
2) The zero deposit bank accounts have decreased.
3) JAM trinity have been used for direct benefit transfer like MNREGA, LPG

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) financial mobilisation of resources have taken place.

5) Insurance penetration have increased

6) Women bank accounts have increased.

ISSUES

1) Post demonetisation, many accounts used as conduit of black money laundering.

2) still 'last mile connectivity' remains an issue.

3) Financial literacy needs to be enhanced.

4) Banking correspondent was less

WAY FORWARD

There needs to be building upon the success of PMJDY. More last mile connectivity, literacy and presence of innovative solution, can bring about financial inclusion, and inclusive growth in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Pollution in rivers have multifacted impacts. They cause problem in nearby surrounding ecosystem. by degrading the quality as well. Indian rivers are heavily polluted as well. (NITI Aayog)

[IMPACT]

1) The polluted river water impacts aquatic life.

2) Polluted river impacts the crops, which uses those water for irrigation

3) Those crops through biomagnification impacts human life as well

4) The river pollution, impacts people directly. who use those water for drinking

5) The quality of soil near floodplain also gets impacted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

INITIATIVES TAKEN

1) Namami Ganga Programme.
2) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan..

3) Despite various measures, there has not been improvement as:

1) Behavioural change has not been focused
2) Lack of coordination of various ministry, and fragmented approach.
3) Lack of adequate funding for the same.
4) Convergence of stakeholders like industry, NGO society, Government not study.
5) Religious reasons (like idol immersion)

However, recently, with Jal Shakti mantralaya convergence has been done.

There need exist for more public sensitisation, awareness and infrastructural support to address the issue of river pollution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

MANAV is a research project launched by Department of Biotechnology to document human tissue, ~~et~~ and biology.

The project involves -

1) studying, analysing and documenting the understanding of human biology at tissue level.

2) It would publish detailed understanding of the same.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) The understanding would help in research of human being.

2) Designing various medicine, health issue treatment can be facilitated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) The ~~sed~~ medical and research student would be facilitated with such an ATLAS.

4) It would improve understanding of human being at microlevel.

5) Biotechnology products and industry development would take place.

So, the project holds lot of success for industry, academia, and society at large, by improving quality of healthcare for human being.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

superconductors are certain materials which behaves like a very efficient conductor at certain condition

PROPERTIES

1) behaves like fast conductor with almost zero resistance.

2) The behaviour is found at very low temperature.

3) specific material has such property.

APPLICATIONS

1) Used in ~~bullets~~ fast railways like bullet train.

2) Used in communication industry for superfast transfer of signal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) used in industries like IT, robotics.

4) used for designing products with minimum lags.

5) For superfast computers

CONSTRAINTS

1) Requires working at very low temperature

2) very fast conductivity is difficult to control.

3) Requires huge initial investment.

Addressing the constraint, can help in ~~put~~ bringing them in practical use, to be able to leverage their immense potentials

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

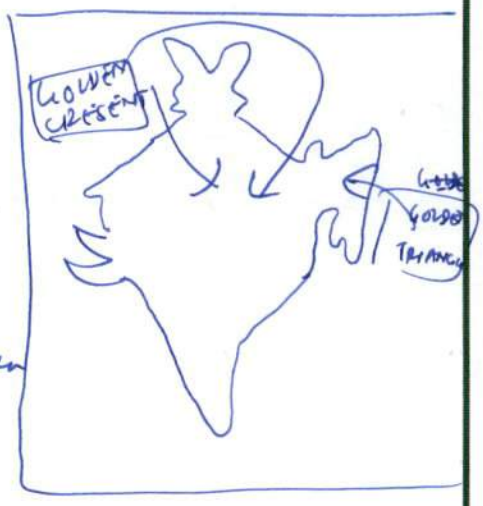
9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

Drug trafficking is one of the most prominent organised crime after arms. India has become major destination and hub because:-

REASONS

1) India is located between golden triangle (Laos, Cambodia) and golden crescent (Afghanistan-Pakistan)



2) Porous boundary and borders, facilitate trafficking.

3) Lack of employment in border region (eg: North east and Punjab)

4) Support of adversial state.

5) Corruption of border forces

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(IMPACT ON INTERNAL SECURITY)

1) Terrorist and insurgent activities are supported by drug trafficking.

⇓

So with trafficking the base of terrorism increases.

eg: Naxalism, Taliban.

2) The illegal trade decreases the capacity and legitimacy of state.

3) Youth and drug abusers harms social and economic security.

So, there exists need for strict border management, decreasing both demand and supply of drug to ensure that security threat due to drug trafficking can be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

~~Border areas development~~

Border management is an holistic concept. and border areas and people becomes important stakeholder. the development of those areas becomes important for security & economy also.

BADP

The programme to develop border areas is important as:

1) It brings economic prosperity, growth in border areas.

2) With development, infrastructure is created. This supports security activities.

3) With development, the legitimacy of state in border dispute area increase

4) People's support for security force increase.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

BADP steps

1) Road construction
- to address the connectivity issues faced by forces.
- It helps in effective mobilisation, patrolling of forces, etc

2) Creating infrastructure
- telecom, phone lines, digital connectivity, improves functioning of forces.
- It also helps in development of people of those region.

3) Economic development
- like border haat, helps in development of people livelihood.

So, BADP is important component to address both economic as well as security challenges of border areas. Thus ensuring effective border management for strong Andsecure India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Ease of doing business implies the conduciveness of business and policy environment for carrying out economic activities in the country. Ease of doing business, other basic objectives are:

1) ensuring labour welfare with security, decent work conditions

2) Job creation for the economy. (Unemployment rate is 6%)

Fixed Term Employment

It implies jobs which are contractual in nature, for fixed tenure. After the tenure, that individual leaves the firm, and contract ends.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Ease of doing business)

It facilitates ease of doing business, as ~~employer~~

1) employer dont have to keep worker beyond term.

2) Gives flexibility to employer.

3) certain labour laws not applicable,

4) compliance cost for industry decreases

(Se)

(Labour welfare)

- It ensures that labour has the freedom and flexibility

- Creates more mobility for worker

ISSUES

- Job security is impacted

- ~~Further~~ There is lack of welfare measures for employee

- lack of grievance redressal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

JOB CREATION

1) With ease of doing business, and flexibility to business, more jobs would be created

2) Business would want to expand, leading to job creation.

So, there are chances of ease of doing business and job creation being facilitated. However issue with labour welfare may exist.

So, need for defining guideline - protection and standardisation of condition

Grievance redressal mechanism for fixed term employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~Livestock sector in India witnessing companies of dairy, leat~~

India has vast and growing livestock sector with around 25% contribution to agricultural GDP. It supports 10 crore farmers.

POTENTIAL

1) It supports income of poor farmer

2) It acts as insurance for farmer

3) It can create jobs in sector like dairy, leather, meat, and reduce poverty

4) Increase in export, can augment income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) With changing demand towards dairy products, the sector witnessing growth may augment income.

6) cost of production of agriculture may decrease with livestock

7) Provide sustainable food, ~~fodder~~ fuel to local

ISSUES

1) lack of quality fodder
2) lack of infrastructure like storage, transportation
3) mostly unorganised sector.
4) ~~the~~ quality of livestock and breed is poor.
5) lack of access of credit for expansion
6) Disease, hygiene issue.

STRATEGIES

1) self help groups and cooperatives be promoted (like AMUL)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Research for quality breed
3) Expansion of credit for livestock sector
4) Modern technology, extension services be done.
5) supply of fodder be increased
6) logistics improvement is required.
7) veterinary care facility be enhance
8) livestock insurance enhancement

steps like Dairy Development and Infrastructure Fund, cattle Genomics Project, Rashtriya Gokul Yojana etc, have already been taken. Further suggested steps would ensure livestock development, addressing poverty, and rural development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

capital Account liberalisation implies full ~~[illegible]~~ relaxation on the convertibility of capital across the country.

Benefit

1) It increases the flow of capital across country

2) Facilitates ease of doing business

CURRENT TIME

currently India donot have full current account convertibility certain restriction, permission are required for flow of capital

~~Why~~ ~~Are~~ Presently there are certain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

conducive environment, to go for full convertibility, as

1) India has more than 400 billion dollar exchange of forex.

2) The fear of flight of capital has decreased, as share of FDI has been increasing over FPI.

3) India has been attractive investment destination, with high economic growth. ~~So~~ So, ~~cap~~ there would be stability.

4) Inflation is under control.

5) Gradually, capital account liberalisation has been taking place in the economy

6) Will increase India's ease of doing business ranking.

ISSUES STILL

1) GDP growth rate has been decreasing (5.8%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) changes of capital flight still exist

3) External environment is unpredictable like Trade war, 'currency war'

4) Fed may change policy rate in near future.

5) Oil prices increasing

So, ~~the~~ though the time is facilitative for full liberalisation, there exists both domestic and external vulnerability. So, here needs gradual liberalisation of capital account, as per the recommendation of Kelkar. with checks and balances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture extension services are research, skill, technological and informational facilities extended and provided to agriculture.

Benefits
- Increase growth
- enhance productivity
- new technology
- resource optimisation

Challenges

1) the funding on agriculture research is minimal (only 1% of agricultural GDP).

2) the quality of research is poor in agricultural activity.

3) lack of linkage of farm and lab.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lack of transfer of technology

5) Poor awareness of farmers.

6) ~~Poor~~ Lack of coordination between agricultural university, ~~lab~~ research institute and farmers

7) Lack of newer talent for the same.

8) Inadequate foreign collaboration.

9) Disconnect of farmers.

ICT ROLE

Information and communication technology can facilitate extension as:

1) ICT can help in connecting farmers with research and extension services

2) for disseminating information about services.

3) To coordinate between various stakeholders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) To create awareness among farmers

5) Education of farmer about technology.

6) For international collaboration and research.

Steps taken

1) DD KISAN to educate farmers

2) Digital India to connect farmer. and increase awareness.

3) ~~Skill~~

So, there exist need for leveraging ICT, and also increase financing of research institutes, bring new talents, to ensure that extension services reaches farmer. This would help in doubling farm income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST was consolidation of indirect taxes in the country to create a structure of 'one nation one tax' in the country.

Intended objectives

1) Simplify taxation structure
2) Increase tax compliance
3) boost to ease of doing business
4) catalyse economic activities and growth

REALISATION OF OBJECTIVES

1) The tax structure have been simplified. Only 4 slab remains now.

2) The tax compliance have increased in last 2 years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) With GST data, ~~add~~ checking tax avoidance by taxation authority has been easy.

4) Inter state trade have increased.

5) formalization of economy have increased

6) Inflation have decreased (@ 3%)

However, there are issues still remaining:-

1) still multiple slab rates (4 slab)

2) ~~as~~ Benefit have not been passed adequately to consumers.

3) there has been failure of GSTN network.

4) compliance cost of small enterprise have increased.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Many sectors like Petrol, alcohol still not under GST.

6) Tax filling not simplified

7) Delays in tax credit payment

So, there exist need for more simplification of structure, and tax filling. Along with it, decreasing compliance cost further, would ensure that full objectives of GST are realised, and 'One Nation one tax' is achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon capture and storage are mechanism that facilitates carbon sequestration. They capture and store the carbon from atmosphere

Examples

1) Tree plantation to increase carbon capture and storage.

Potential Benefit

1) Decreases the Green House Gases from atmosphere.

2) Global warming would be decreased.

3) India's committment to INDC would be fulfilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Quality of air would be improved.

5) Carbon stored can be a source of potential energy.

6) Carbon trading can be increased.

Challenges

1) Lack of adequate financing for such measures

2) Lack of awareness for the same.

3) Lack of coordination between various stakeholders like NGO, society, Government, business.

4) Lack of adequate technology

5) Scarcity of land for carbon capture and storage measures

6) Priority of addressing economic challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Lack of political consensus
8) Inadequate international cooperation

(So, there exists need to)

1) Increase financing
2) Increase collaboration with various stakeholders

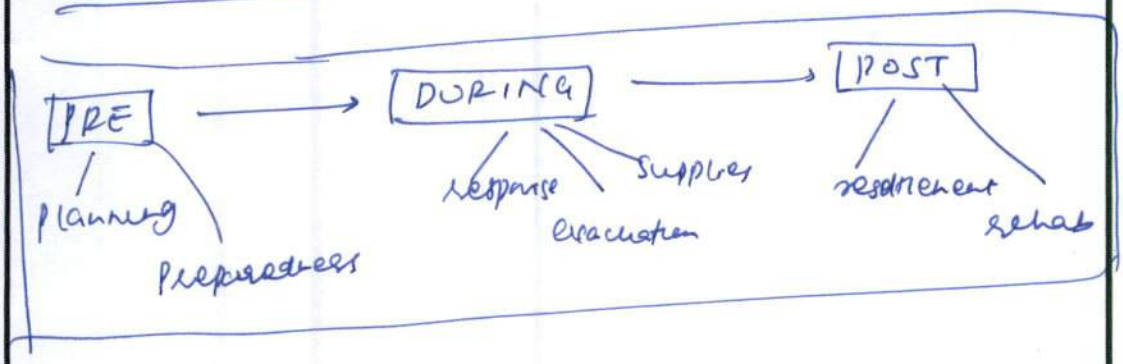
Initiatives like LAMPA, Green India Mission, REDD+, needs to be actually implemented to leverage the potential of carbon capture and storage technique.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Disaster management involves addressing various stages challenges of planning, preparedness, disaster response and post-rehab methods



GENDER SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

1) Women are not given disaster training

2) They do not have adequate information about disaster response.

3) During planning their voices are not taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Often during disaster, they are last ones to be rescued

5) Pregnant women, lactating ones have challenges during disaster

6) During resettlement, their claims are often neglected.

7) Lack of adequate women relief women, hinders active disaster response for women.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

PREDISASTER

1) They should be included in planning process

2) Training, skilling of women needs to be done.

3) Women NDRF team needs to be raised.

4) Women centric infrastructure needs to be constructed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DURING DISASTER

1) Evacuation and response, should give priority to lactating and pregnant women:

2) Women rescue operation be monitored and streamlined

3) specific guideline concerning women be laid

POST

1) Women claims during resettlement should be dealt swiftly

2) women representatives be included for the same.

All these measures would ensure that a gender sensitive response to disaster exist. This would ~~ensure~~ address women vulnerability during disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Women participation in science research have been around 15% only. Though there has been some individual achievement.

Achievement

1) Tessy Thomas - Inchaese of Agni
2) Kiran Mazumdar - Founder of Biocon
3) Janaki Ammal

The reason for low participation are:-

1) ~~There~~ SOCIAL

- lack of social push for women entering science.
- Early marriage of women, hinders career.
- Reluctance to spend on girl education

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) ~~Lost~~ long gestation period for science

3) lack of adequate facility like creches, transportation.

4) sexual abuse cases at various organisation

5) Glass ceiling at various level.

6) High dropout rate, due to lack of women institutes, safety concerns,

7) Inadequate women institutes

8) financial constraints of family.
~~STE~~

STEPS TAKEN

1) KIRAN scheme.

2) CURIE scheme
- ↳ for improving infrastructure of women institutes
- ↳ addressing cost of mobility

3) UDHAAN scheme – to incentive young

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

girl to science:

4) India-USA STEMM collaboration.

There exists need for social awareness and sensitisation campaign. Along with this, financial and economic support, can help in promoting women talent in field of science. This would be helpful for both science and women's progress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

There has been legislative measures like NIA Act, UAPA Act to address terrorism. However with changing times and modern challenges, amendment was necessitated.

UAPA Amendment

1) Individuals can also be designated as terrorist.
(Earlier only organisation were designated. so many times individual terrorist escaped. Moreover lone wolf attack threat can be addressed with this)

2) Now, Inspector of NIA can investigate case.
(This would address the issue of lack of senior officers).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) for seizure of property, now permission from DG of NIA required instead of state DGP
(This would make process more speedy.

~~Issues~~ NIA amendment

1) The scope of NIA have been increased to human trafficking, counterfeit currency etc.
(with increasing convergence of terrorism with organised crime, this was required to address the issue holistically)

2) Now, NIA can investigate cases outside India.
(with globalisation and international nature of terrorism, this is helpful)

3) Government can designate specific court as session court of NIA

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ISSUES

1) In UAPA, individuals may not have adequate recourse, if designated terrorist, outside central government

2) seizure power to DG of NIA, weakens power of state Government.

3) Increasing scope of NIA, may infringe state police power.

So, better collaboration with state police, and defining standard protocol and guideline, would help in better functioning of these laws; to address terrorism in the country, and realise 'New India' vision of zero terrorism.

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20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture is overall institutional framework to ensure security of the Nation. It consists of :

1) Cabinet Committee on security (headed by PM).

2) National security Agency
   - executive (headed by NSA)
   - Political (headed by PM)

3) Defence Planning Committee (with NSA and various secretary and head of defence)

4) Recently Proposed Chief of defence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PRESENT AND EVOLVING THREAT

with threat from 2 fronts (western and eastern), rising radicalisation and fundamentalism across the world, space and cyberwarfare, the architecture needs relook.

ISSUES

1) Convergence of various bodies is inadequate, hindering collaboration

2) Lack of focus on space, cyber warfare.

3) civil - military collaboration inadequate.

4) Lack of multisectoral approach.

STEPS TAKEN

1) Defence Planning committee - to bring together civil and military bureaucrat together.

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2) Recently proposed measure for chief of defence staff.

This would bring synergy, coordinated response between ~~vas~~ various forces

3) Space and cyber warfare wing being setup, to address emerging issue.

All the recent measure has potential to bring in more synergy. There needs more engagement between three forces, and civil military to develop robust security architecture for the nation.